EXHIBIT E

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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
	FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION
2	Case No. 2:03CV0294DAK
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	THE SCO GROUP,
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	Plaintiff,
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	vs
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	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
7	MACHINES CORPORATION,
8	Defendant.
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13	VIDEO DEPOSITION UNDER ORAL EXAMINATION OF
14	GEOFFREY GREEN
15	DATE: November 15, 2004
16	REPORTED BY: CHARLENE FRIEDMAN, CSR, RPR, CRR
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G. Green

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110 1 MR. ESKOVITZ: I'm talking about 2 AT&T's intent with respect to paragraph 3 4 A 1.04 was focusing on what was actually to be physically sent to the 6 licensee, and so that -- physical items 7 included the software itself and various 8 documents. 9 Q Okay. Your understanding of what 10 software product meant was it was just the 11 actual physical items that were being given to the licensee? 12 A Yes. 13 O Okay. Is the definition of -- let 14 15 me just refer you down to 2.01, for example, 16 the first sentence of 2.01 where the capitalized term software product is used. 17 18 That's the same -- software product means the same thing in 2.01, for example, as it does 20 in 1.04; is that right? 21 A Yes. 22 Q Okay. Let's take 2.01. It says, 23 "AT&T grants to licensee a personal non-transferrable and non-exclusive right to use in the United States each software 111 product identified in the one or more 1 supplements hereto, solely for licensee's own internal business purposes and solely on or 4

and the fees for use of the software were based on how many designated CPU's there

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Q So one of the reasons, at least, one of the important reasons was to ensure that AT&T was paid for the licensee's full use of the licensed product?

MR KAO: Objection to the form.

A Yes.

Q The next sentence of 2.01 says that, "Such right to use includes the right to modify such software product and to prepare derivative works based on such software product."

What was the intent, AT&T's intent, with respect to that provision?

MR FELTOON: To the portion that you read?

MR ESKOVITZ: Yes.

A I think just what it says, that the licensee could modify the product and prepare works based on the product.

Q And what is your understanding or what was AT&T's intent -- strike that.

What was AT&T's intent with respect

in conjunction with designated CPU's for such software product."

What was AT&T's intent with respect to the requirement that licensees only use software products for their own internal business purposes?

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A The intent was that the use of would be for the licensee's own business needs and not to provide some kind of service for other people on the licensee's computers.

Q Okay. Is that one of the reasons why the sublicensing agreements were needed for licensees to be able to distribute the product in object code format to others?

A It's one of the reasons, yes.

Q Okay. And what was the reason for the limitation on the use being only in conjunction with designated CPU's for such software product?

23 A Most of the software agreements, as 24 I recall, had provisions for designating CPU's on which the software could be used, to the meaning of the term "derivative works"?

A Something that was based on the licensed product, and that would be considered to probably be in a variation of the product or would somehow include the product or part of the product.

Q Okay. And when you say include part of the product, would you include in the meaning of product the ideas, methods and concepts of that product?

A At some point in time, yes.

Q As of 1985, was that true?

A Probably, yes.

Q And the next provision -- the next clause of that - the end of 2.01 says, "Provided the resulting materials are treated hereunder as part of the original software product."

Let me just break it down. I want to ask you about a couple different portions of that. First of all, would you agree with me that when the 2.01 refers to resulting materials, that it's referring to the derivative works or modifications that are

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MR. ESKOVITZ: I'm trying to understand it.

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Q Can you explain how that's consistent with your testimony before about methods and concepts having been protected with respect to definitive works?

A Well, I think methods and concepts is a different subject in that even without anybody developing derivative works, there could be methods and concepts that could be disclosed that at some point would have created a breach of the agreement, but as time progressed, the idea that there were methods and concepts in software that could be protected as trade secrets, particularly with the UNIX software, became questionable.

O I see. So in terms of 17 18 understanding the extent of the derivatives 19 and modifications protection, if a licensee 20 took the original UNIX code, studied it, and 21 created a modification in which it 22 paraphrased or copied everything about the 23 concepts, the ideas, the structure, the 24 organization, the methods from the original licensed product but did not copy, literally

was changed in the agreement that took it
out. It was taken out of the IBM agreement
in the side letter, but eventually, it was
taken out of the agreement itself, but I'm
not sure when that happened.

O But it wasn't taken out of the

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Q But it wasn't taken out of the Sequent agreement that you're looking at here?

A I don't believe so. The language is still in the Sequent agreement.

Q So the derivative or modification that we discussed where source code would not have been literally copied would have been protected under the Sequent agreement?

MR. KAO: Objection to the form.

A If it would show you can use methods and concepts that were present in the original software product, yes.

Q And not just methods or concepts, but also any kind of know-how or structure or sequence or organization?

MR. KAO: Objection to the form.

A I think that was all included in methods and concepts.

Q Okay. Let me show you the end of

copy the source code in the original licensed product, is it your view that that would not

product, is it your view that that would not have been covered under the license agreement?

A Again, I would say that depends on when that was done.

Q Okay. As of April 1985 if that was done?

A I think at that time we would have considered that that would be a violation of the agreement if somebody had done that or such -- such a product would have been covered by the agreement.

Q Right. And at what point did that kind of a product no longer receive the protection of the agreement?

17 A I can't -- I can't put down a point 18 in time.

Q Okay. Was it before the middle of 1986 when you left Greensboro?

A I can't pin that down.

Q Do you have any way of identifying by reference in documents or anything else when that happened?

A I don't remember when the language

d 1 Mr. Pfeffer's -- paragraph 6 in his

declaration where it says, "Accordingly,
 under section 2.01, if a licensee created a

4 modification or derivative work based on the

original licensed product, then the agreement
 treated the resulting work as if it had been

7 part of the original software product, and 8 any further modifications or derivatives of 9 that resulting work would be treated in the 10 same manner."

Do you agree with that statement?

A No.

Q What is it that you disagree with about that statement?

A This may have applied earlier when we still considered that modification of a derivative work would have to include a portion of the software product, but when we became more aware of the fact that that wasn't always the case, then -- so it's really not clear with respect to what happened over time.

Q Let me just make sure -- maybe you misspoke. I just want to make sure I'm clear.

34 (Pages 130 to 133)